ATTACHMENT A

Page 1

TRANSCRIPT OF OPINION

MOTIONS BEFORE THE HONORABLE WHEELER A. ROSENBALM
May 25, 2012

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE

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FIRST COMMUNITY BANK f/k/a)		
FIRST COMMUNITY BANK, N.A.,)		
)		
Plaintiffs,)		
)	No.	3-475-11
VS.)		
)		
FIRST TENNESSEE BANK, N.A. d/b/a)		
FTN FINANCIAL CAPITAL MARKETS, et al.,)		
)		
Defendants.)		
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Page 6 (The following proceedings were had in open 1 court on May 25, 2012, before the Honorable 2 Wheeler A. Rosenbalm.) 3 THE COURT: Well, this case is not without difficulty, as is witnessed by the 260-page 5 complaint that was filed in this lawsuit, and 6 the task that you have given to me is extremely difficult, and I again want to thank you for 8 the very, very able briefs that were filed by 9 everyone to help me reach the right kind of 10 11 result. I agree that it is difficult to dispose of 12 a case at this stage, the pleading stage, yet 13 there are parameters, standards, that we 14 lawyers and judges are supposed to follow, and 15 they're pretty well spelled out in our case law 16 17 and in the Rules of Civil Procedure. And so I'm going to try to decide the issues that we 18 have here today as best I can based upon my 19 understanding of those standards, and it 20 21 worries me a little bit to attempt to do that 22 because I agree with counsel that, in some respects, we are a very liberal pleading state. 23 In any event, we have these issues that have 24 been raised by the various motions in this 25

Page 7

case, and I'm going to try to decide those motions without any considerable elaboration because I don't think that's necessary, I don't think you want that.

First we have to deal with the question in this case of whether the plaintiff is entitled to take discovery, further discovery, on the issue of personal jurisdiction over those defendants who have put into issue or question the Court's jurisdiction over their person.

And, briefly, it is my understanding of the law of this state that when a defendant raises a personal jurisdiction issue by an adequately supported motion to dismiss, that the burden shifts to the plaintiff or is upon the plaintiff to establish a prima facie case of jurisdiction by appropriate averments or, if necessary, affidavits, and that after having furnished the Court with affidavits or other materials in opposition to the motion to dismiss, it may be necessary in certain instances to permit discovery on the issue of jurisdiction.

However, great caution must be urged, must be adhered to or followed, in permitting

Page 8 discovery at this stage of litigation. If we 1 permit extensive discovery, even on 2 3 jurisdictional issues, that is not warranted by the state of the record at that point, then we 5 deprive the defendant, who has a liberty interest in not being drawn into court 6 everywhere, we deprive the defendant of the very protection the due process clause was 8 9 designed to afford him. And in this case, it appears to this Court 10 that the defendants that have filed Rule 12 11 12 motions questioning or challenging the jurisdiction of the court have supported those 13 motions with appropriate affidavits, and the 14 plaintiff has furnished some affidavits in 15 response to the defendants' motions, but the 16 Court is constrained to conclude that the 17 plaintiff has not established such a prima 18 19 facie case that it should be permitted at this point to inquire by discovery further about the 20 personal jurisdiction defense, and so this 21 Court most respectfully denies that implicit 22 23 request which is in plaintiff's motion for a 24 status conference and sustains those motions

filed by defendants for either protective

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Page 9

orders or to quash on that issue.

And having done that, the Court is called upon to decide the question of personal jurisdiction over the defendants who have raised that issue. Has the plaintiff established that it is entitled to proceed against those defendants in this court at this time? The Court hears the plaintiff arguing that there is information here both from which the Court could conclude that there is general jurisdiction over these defendants, and that there's case-specific jurisdiction, but the Court is constrained to conclude that the information in this record is not sufficient to permit that conclusion.

The plaintiff further proceeds by an amended complaint which seeks to establish a conspiracy among the defendants such as would enable plaintiff to reach out beyond the borders of this state and draw in people, because of the conduct of others, with whom they had made some kind of agreement to either engage in unlawful conduct or engage in lawful conduct by the employment of unlawful means, but that allegation or those allegations of

Page 10

conspiracy jurisdiction are generally vague and really are little more than the kind of group pleading that the plaintiff employs in the remainder of this action against all of the parties.

The Court is not constrained to conclude and holds that the plaintiff has not established an entitlement to proceed against the rating agencies and the issuers, who have each raised well-supported motions to dismiss for a lack of personal jurisdiction, and the motions of each and all of those particular defendants is respectfully sustained.

Having sustained the objection, the motions of the defendants, based upon a lack of personal jurisdiction raises an interesting question about whether the Court should proceed to deal with the issues that those same defendants have raised by motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. One might say that if the Court has excluded those parties from the lawsuit on jurisdictional grounds so that the plaintiff cannot obtain any other relief in the case from those defendants, the Court is not in

Page 11

a position to grant any further relief to those defendants, but I know and you know that this case is going to the Court of Appeals, maybe even beyond, and so I feel that under the circumstances, the Court is warranted in considering the motions to dismiss based upon the failure to state a claim for relief that have been asserted by those defendants as well as all of the other defendants in the case, and so I'll attempt to rule on those issues also.

As a part of the respective defendants' motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim, the defendants assert that the claims bought by plaintiff in this case are barred by the statute of limitations. The defendants refer to the three-year statute of limitations in 28-3-105 that apply to various tort claims and, in the opinion of this Court, apply to all of the claims involved in this case.

Further, defendants rely upon the two-year statute of limitations and the five-year statute of repose contained in the Tennessee Securities Act, insofar as that act is relied upon in this case. And the Court recalls that there were a couple of transactions in which

Page 12

plaintiff engaged in the year 2003 and are clearly beyond the five-year statute of repose in the Tennessee Securities Act legislation, and so to the extent that those claims are still in the lawsuit, the Court concludes and so most respectfully holds that those transactions are barred by the five-year statute of repose contained in Tennessee Code Annotated, what, 48-1-122 -- whatever -- the Tennessee Securities Act.

Further, the two-year statute of limitations in the Securities Act and the three-year statute of limitations that applies to the common-law actions in this case, as opposed to the statutory action, the three-year statute of limitations and the two-year statute of limitations each apply — or begin to run, one probably should properly say — only when the plaintiff knew or should have known that it had sustained some kind of injury and had some kind of entitlement to relief, although it may not have appreciated the legal basis of that relief. And, of course, ordinarily this question of when the plaintiff knew or should have known of something that would put into

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motion the statute of limitations or start it running is ordinarily a question of fact. I agree with the plaintiffs about that quite wholeheartedly. But it's clear by the appellate opinions in this state that if the complaint alleges circumstances that shows that the statute of limitations has run, that it's proper to deal with that by a motion to dismiss, and it's not necessary to have the jury or a fact-finder pass on that issue.

In this case, the gist of plaintiff's lawsuit -- and I oversimplify it, but the gist of plaintiff's lawsuit is that the rating agencies used inappropriate or improper ratings for the securities involved in this case, and that those ratings were, among other things, tainted by the fact that the issuers have paid the raters a fee, and that there was a conflict of interest growing out of that arrangement because the issuers were alleged to have talked to the rating agencies and made it clear what ratings were needed and indicated that the rating agencies' business from a particular issuer might well be affected by what kind of rating the issuer made in a particular case.

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Anyway, the plaintiff has alleged at length that the ratings were tainted by various items of conflict of interest, and so it appears in this case that the very theory upon which the plaintiff proceeds is grounded upon various things that were discovered and made public knowledge long before the plaintiff filed a lawsuit in this case.

The Court remembers from the pleadings that the Congress dealt with ratings by rating agencies and passed comprehensive legislation dealing with some of the problems that plaintiff mentions here in 2006; in 2007 there was considerable public notoriety about the role of rating agencies and whether or not they were laboring under conflicts of interest and engaged in other wrongdoing; the rating agencies in this case, according to the plaintiff's complaint, began to re-rate or issue downgrades in the ratings that they had employed, on the very securities that the plaintiff employed -- I mean purchased -- and that all took place in 2007; and that in 2007 the Wall Street Journal wrote at length about the very problems that are the basis of

Page 15

plaintiff's lawsuit; and, finally, the United States Congress released a report in July of 2008 that called attention to all of these problems. And I just really cannot see how anybody that was in charge of investments at a banking institution could have not been aware of all of these problems by at least July of 2008.

It is the opinion of the Court that when this suit was filed on September 15, 2011, more than three years after the Senate released the report to which we've alluded, that that came more than two years and indeed more than three years after the plaintiff knew or should have known these problems, and hence the Court is constrained to conclude that the pleadings in this case reveals that the common-law actions and the statutory action are barred by the two-year and three-year statute of limitations that apply in this case.

And finally we've come to the most difficult problem in the case, and that is whether this complaint that the plaintiff has filed is sufficient to pass muster as a complaint seeking damages that basically are

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based upon averments of fraud. And we all talked at length here about the fact that the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure require allegations of fraud to be stated with particularity.

And I mean no disrespect to the plaintiff, and they've done a marvelous job, and I've enjoyed the debate that you've had with me, but I'm sort of like Mr. Griffin when I read this complaint the first time; I said, boy, that thing has got a lot in it, but does it say anything? Does it really say that there is a cause of action for fraud, constructive fraud, negligent misrepresentation, violation of the Tennessee Securities Act, unjust enrichment?

And plaintiff has done a marvelous job of trying to draw everybody who might have had some connection with these transactions into this case, and perhaps that explains in part the manner in which the matter has been presented in the complaint. And I'm not criticizing anybody for that; please don't misunderstand. I said once before and I say again, it's cleverly done, but does it pass muster under the standards of pleading that I

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believe we are constrained to follow?

And I look at the complaint and find that it doesn't appear to me that it attributes any misrepresentation, any statement of fact, any false statement of fact, to any particular individual; it attributes it to all of them.

It is truthfully -- most of the statements contained in the complaint, in my opinion, are opinion and forward looking in nature and involve conjecture about the creditworthiness of these securities that are involved in this case.

The complaint incorporates the offering circulars, or prospectuses, that were used by the parties to market these securities, and the statements in those offering circulars, to which I think can be concluded the plaintiff ascribed, negates the averments of any reasonable reliance or justifiable reliance by the plaintiff upon those statements that the plaintiff claims were uttered falsely, in the case of fraud, common-law fraud, uttered with intent to deceive.

Furthermore, it's fair to say that the allegations of constructive fraud and negligent

Page 18 misrepresentation, as well as violations of the 1 Securities Act, all require a statement of some 3 statement of fact, past or existing, which is false and which was uttered under circumstances 5 that would create liability. And insofar as constructive fraud and negligent 6 misrepresentation is concerned, scienter is not 7 a requirement, but our law very wisely says 8 there must be a substitute for scienter, and 9 10 that substitute must be the existence of some 11 duty which would place upon defendants in 12 negligent-misrepresentation or constructive-fraud cases a duty to speak 13 14 carefully, in the case of negligent 15 misrepresentation, or truthfully, in the case of constructive fraud. And I find the 16 complaint devoid of the necessary allegations 17 to make a case for fraud. 18 19 And so for those reasons, I feel 20 constrained to also sustain the motions to 21 dismiss based upon a failure to state a cause of action or state a claim for which relief can 22 23 be granted that have been filed by each and all 24 of the defendants in this case. 2.5 I leave it to counsel about whether they

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want to try to file a joint order that would dispose of all these matters or file separate orders, but I trust that you all can deal with that.

I guess I did not say a minute ago with specificity what I thought about the claim for unjust enrichment. And I say again in that regard that, in my very humble and honest opinion, this is not a case of unjust enrichment, unless the unjust enrichment is going to be based upon a finding that someone was guilty of fraud or constructive fraud or negligent misrepresentation, and it's questionable, in my judgment, whether unjust enrichment can be applied in a negligent misrepresentation case. But I simply don't think that this is a case for the application of the rule or law of unjust enrichment. As I said before, I believe that unjust enrichment, under our law, is designed to provide a remedy when for some reason a contract does not exist between parties or is otherwise unenforceable and the circumstances are such that warrant the Court to imply a contract to pay the reasonable value for goods and services that have been

Page 20 supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant. 1 2 just don't think that fits here. Our law has 3 some meaning, folks. This is a learned profession. We think about things, and we 4 carve out rules to deal with them, and we just 5 6 can't say anything goes. And so I struggled 7 with that a lot. I think I have dealt with all the motions 8 9 that are presently pending before this Court except the motions to sever based on misjoinder 10 arguments, and it is my opinion, based upon 11 what I've already done here today, that those 12 13 motions should await another day, and so they 14 are most respectfully pretermitted. All right. Do you have a question? Go 15 16 ahead, Counsel. 17 MR. GIMBEL: I just have one brief clarification, Your Honor, just because, as you 18 noted, this could go up to the Court of 19 20 Appeals. I believe when you were granting the 21 defendants' motions on personal jurisdiction, you referred to the issuers' and the ratings 22 23 agencies' motions, and I just wanted --THE COURT: I referred to what? 24 25 MR. GIMBEL: The motions by the issuers and

Page 21 the ratings agencies to dismiss on personal 1 2 jurisdiction grounds. I wanted just to confirm 3 on the record that it applies to the collateral --4 5 THE COURT: The collateral manager too. 6 Thank you. I meant to mention that, and I 7 simply overlooked it. 8 MR. GIMBEL: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: This is correct. It will apply 10 to the collateral manager. 11 I did not address a minute ago the 12 preemption issue either. I think our law on 13 that issue is pretty much in its infancy, but I 14 cannot read that act in any way to conclude 15 that, insofar as a claim is based upon 16 negligence against a rating agency, that that 17 act is designed by Congress to preempt such 18 litigation. And I sustain the rating agencies' 19 motion on that additional ground. 20 Also, I didn't address some arguments that 21 have been made in the briefs, not referred to 22 here today, about proximate cause or loss 23 causation. And I think that's a real good 24 question in this case, but I do not believe that that's a matter that can be dealt with as 25

Page 22 a pleading problem today on the state of this 1 record, so I'm purposely not granting a motion 3 to dismiss based upon the failure to allege proximate causation or what's commonly referred 4 to, I think, in securities litigation as loss 5 causation, but it raises a very good and 6 7 important question. All right. Have I messed things up so much 8 that they can't be un-messed now? Anybody? 9 10 All right. Thank you all very much. I 11 hope you have a great holiday. And you may adjourn court for us until nine 12 13 o'clock Monday morning. 14 THE BAILIFF: Tuesday morning --15 THE COURT: Tuesday morning. 16 THE BAILIFF: -- nine o'clock. Court is 17 adjourned. (End of transcript.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 23 1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 STATE OF TENNESSEE COUNTY OF ANDERSON 4 I, Jana Neighbors, RPR, CCR, LCR, and Notary 5 6 Public, do hereby certify that I reported in machine 7 shorthand the above proceedings, that the foregoing pages were transcribed by me and constitute a true and 8 9 accurate record of the proceedings. 10 I further certify that I am not an attorney or 11 counsel of any of the parties, nor an employee or relative of any attorney or counsel connected with the 12 13 action, nor financially interested in the action. 14 Signed and dated this 29th day of May, 2012. 15 16 Jana Neighbors, RPR, CCR, LCR .17 Tennessee LCR #013 Expiration Date: June 30, 2012 18 Notary Public My Commission Expires: 19 May 21, 2013 20 21 2.2 23 24 25